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specimens from Long Island, which have been compared with *H. admistum* Sull. (C. Wright, Cuban Mosses no. 121). They are quite unlike, and the Long Id. species seems to be referable to one of the smaller *Plagiotheciaceæ*, on account of the absence of the large inflated, alar cells of the leaves, so characteristic of *Raphidostegium*. They apparently agree with no. 429 Austin's Musci Appalachiani from swampy bog near Closter, N. J., Sept. 1865.

According to my understanding of this species it is referable to *Isopterygium*, Mitt. and the synonymy is as follows:

ISOPTERYGIUM MICANS (Sw.).

Hypnum micans Sw. Adnot. Bot. 175. 1829.

Hypnum micans Sw. Muhl. Cat. 100, 1813. Nomen nudum.

Hypnum albulum CM. Syn. Musc. 2:280. 1851.

Hypnum (*Raphidostegium*) *albulum* Sull. Mosses U. S. 671. 1856.

Hypnum albulum CM. Sull. Icon. Musc. 179, *t. 112*. 1864.

Rhynchostegium micans, Aust Bot. Gaz. 1: 30. 1875.

Rhynchostegium micans Sull. Rau. & Herv. Cat. 45, 1880.

Isopterygium albulum, Jaeg. Adumb. 436. 1876–1877.

Raphidostegium micans Ren. & Card. Musc. Am. Sept. 54. 1893.

Raphidostegium albulum (CM.) Br. & Sch. Sull. & Lesq. Musci bor. Am. 302. 1856.

As Sullivant and Lesquereux issued their labels for the Musci Boreali Americani in book form, this last citation constitutes publication.

I have not seen types of either *H. niveans* Sw. or *H. albulum* C. M.

[This species has since been collected at Lawrence, L. Id., on rotten wood in wooded swamps. Det. G. N. Best.—A. J. G.]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the Bulletin of the New York Botanical Gardens, No. 6, May 27, 1901, Mr. R. S. Williams presents an enumeration of the mosses collected by him in Yukon territory in 1898-99. This list is very interesting, both from the number of species and the extension of range as well as from the number of new species described. Our space, however, will permit our reprinting only the species new to North America and those of special interest for other reasons. These are reprinted verbatim. Judging from Mr. Williams' work on Brachythecium as noted in the last BRYOLOGIST he is somewhat liberal in his views as to what constitutes a new species; otherwise his work seems wholly commendable and is presented in a clear, careful manner.

A. J. G.

Andreaea petrophila acuminata Schimp. Lake Lindeman. All the specimens examined seemed to be dioicous. The papillæ vary greatly on different leaves, often being very prominent on young leaves and scarcely visible on old specimens (523).

Andreaea petrophila parvifolia (Muell.) Sheep camp, Dyea Creek. These specimens are from the original locality of *parvifolia* and agree with a bit of the original collection from Herb. Mueller. They differ from *petro-*

phila in having rather smaller leaves and mostly dioicous flowers, the ♂ plants being more branching than the ♀ and bearing three or four antheridial buds; paroicous plants occur, however, and there seems to be no reason for considering it other than a variety as above given (519).

Cynodontium torquescens (Bruch) Limpr. Lake Lindeman, on thin earth over rock. Dawson, on rock. Leaves papillose, up to 3 mm. long, twice longer and much narrower-pointed than in *alpestris*. Inner perichætial leaves longer-pointed and less clasping than in *gracilescens*, foliage leaves also narrower above. The perigonium, of two leaves, close under the perichætium or almost at its side (526).

Cynodontium strumiferum (Ehrh.) DeNot. Lake Lindeman. In crevices of rock (528).

Oncophorus virens nigrescens (Schimp.). (*Cynodontium virens nigrescens* Schimp.) A depressed, blackish variety growing on the margin of an alpine pond just below snow banks about 1000 ft. above Lake Lindeman (791).

Dicranum angustum Lindb. Sterile specimens collected at Lake Lindeman in swamps and found in good fruit at Dawson in July. This is a more slender plant than *scoparium* with erect-spreading, nearly straight, smooth and entire leaves, giving a somewhat bristly appearance to the stems. The leaf-cells are elongated throughout often from 4 to 8 times longer than wide in upper leaf, with walls strongly porose, at least below. Nerve indistinct and narrow a short distance above base. Perichætial leaves abruptly narrowed to a smooth subula about ½ the length of blade. Capsule short, curved, furrowed. Annulus of one or two rows of cells. Spores slightly roughened, up to about .023 mm. Kindberg gives this as a plant of northern Europe, occurring principally in Norway, Finland and Lapland (539).

Dicranum majus orthophyllum Al. Br. Fruiting specimens collected at Lake Lindeman. This variety with nearly straight, erect-spreading leaves bears little resemblance to the beautiful falcate-leaved *majus*. The leaves of the Lindeman specimens measure up to 8½ mm. long, with margins serrulate in upper ⅓ and vein somewhat rough on back with low papillæ. Leaf-cells elongated throughout and porose nearly to apex, costa percurrent, .045 to .080 mm. wide a little above the broadened base. Capsules clustered, up to 5 in the same perichætium (544).

Ditrichum giganteum R S. Williams, sp. nov.

Dioicous.' Growing in large cushions up to 12 cm. high, usually of a yellowish-green color. Upper stem leaves up to 7 mm. long, narrowly subulate above, sharply denticulate at apex and more or less serrulate or crenulate on border about ½ down, also often rough on back above. Inner perichætial leaf truncately narrowed to a denticulate subula about equaling the broad part in length. Cell walls thickened throughout except in and near margin at base. Cells in upper leaf 3-5 times longer than wide with rounded ends, in middle near margin, short and irregular, often not or scarcely elongated, toward base several rows in margin narrowly rectangular, 8-10 times longer than wide, with thin walls, within the cells become much wider, thick-walled and near costa, mostly pitted. Capsule oblong-cylindrical, not quite symmetrical, with conical lid ⅓ its length and broad annulus of 3 rows of cells. Three or 4 rows of elongated cells about mouth of capsule, below the cells becoming irregularly oblong to rectangular, mostly 2-4 times longer than wide. Teeth pale, very papillose, rather broad and irregular, without distinct articulations. (Plate 15).

This plant is closely related to *flexicaule* with which it has been associated both in this country and Europe, and some of the larger forms of *flexicaule* approach it very closely but I have not yet seen any with such long, slender, serrulate leaves with inner perichætial leaf truncately narrowed to so dentate a subula. The color and size alone are usually sufficient to separate the plant. Macoun's no. 66 is this species, also Leiberg's 232. In European collections, "485 Jack, Leiner and Sitzenberger Kryp. Badens," "a" is this and "c" is *flexicaule*. 1307 Rabenhorst, Bry. Eur. looks much like this but is *Dicranodontium*. "111 Bryotheca Silesiaca" and "111 Wilson, Musci Brit." are this species.

Sterile specimens only were collected at Dawson. The description is drawn up from specimens collected at Columbia Falls, Mont., July, 1892. In the plate the teeth are probably figured too short, the only available specimen being in poor condition. The plant grows on both earth and rock and rarely fruits (568).

Bryobrittonia R. S. Williams, gen. nov.

Closely related to *Tortula* and *Desmatodon* from which it is distinguished by the mamillose leaves, the exposed surfaces of the distinct cells being highly convex. From *Trichostomum* and *Timmiella* it is distinguished by the costa with only one stereid band; the first of these also has the leaves smooth or papillose and the second has a leaf lamina of 2 layers of cells, mamillose on the upper surface only.

This genus is dedicated to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton, by whose aid so many American students of our mosses have been encouraged.

Bryobrittonia pellucida S. R. Williams, sp. nov.

With much the habit of *Tortula latifolia* but leaves much longer and narrower above. Stems mostly simple, radiculose below, in loose, rather dark green tufts up to 2 cm. high, in cross-section irregularly oval (about .320 mm. long) with walls of 2 or 3 rows of slightly thickened irregular cells, ground tissue of large thin-walled cells, surrounding a distinct central strand of numerous small thin-walled cells. Terminal leaves (often enclosing numerous long paraphyses-like hairs) oblong lanceolate, up to 7.5 mm. long and 1.5 mm. broad, plicate and somewhat crispate when dry or rarely nearly straight, mamillose on both faces except dorsal side of costa, crenulate-serrate on flat borders in upper half, obtusely or somewhat acutely pointed, with stout costa (.140 mm. wide near base) long-decurrent on stems and vanishing several cells below apex. Lower leaves ovate-oblong (about 3 mm. long). Leaf-cells above rhomboidal to hexagonal, about .016 mm. in diameter, becoming gradually elongated below and hyaline, the cells near margin a little above base .004-.006 mm. wide and up to .160 long, toward costa .020–.025 mm. wide and up to .100 mm. or more long. Cross-sections of costa show in the ventral half about 4 guide-cells with a few accessory cells or even 1 or 2 rows of accessory cells nearly as large, in addition to the row of mamillose cells on ventral surface. The dorsal half of costa consists of a stereid band, the outer row of cells a little larger than the others with a distinct central strand of small, irregular, thin-walled cells. (Plate 16.)

Yukon River bluff, just below Dawson. Collected April 6, 1899, on rock (587).

Funaria hygrometrica arctica Berggrn. Lower Klondike River. The specimens are mostly from 12 to 20 mm. high. Spores up to .024 mm. The spores of *hygrometrica* run up to .016 or .018 mm. (691).

Bryum Dawsonense R. S. Williams, sp. nov.

Synoicous and autoicous. Tufts low, 1.5 cm. high, and dense. Stems branching. Outer perichaetial leaves ovate-lanceolate, upper stem leaves ovate, about 2.5 mm. long with costa excurrent the length of 2 or 3 short cells. Lower stem leaves much smaller and costa not quite percurrent. Leaves entire, or sometimes minutely serrulate towards apex with revolute margins from base to near apex or in very young or lower leaves margins scarcely revolute. Marginal cells ½ down in upper leaves narrowed and much elongated in 3 or 4 rows but only slightly changed toward apex. Inner perichaetial leaves small, lanceolate pointed, with percurrent costa. Median leaf-cells rhomboidal to hexagonal, mostly 2 or 3 times longer than broad, about .050 mm. long. Lower cells sometimes pitted. Capsule with lid up to 2.5 mm. long. Sporangium oblong, scarcely or not contracted below mouth and rather abruptly narrowed when dry to the shorter collum. Peristome yellowish below, the lower plates of teeth mostly twice wider than high, gradually becoming nearly square above; lamellae 16–18, irregularly connected by 1–3 cross walls between adjoining lamellae; segments narrow and narrowly perforated, separated by mostly 2 cilia, a little shorter and often long appendiculate. Annulus broad, of 3 rows of cells. About 3 rows of transversely elongated cells about mouth of capsule, the cells near middle becoming somewhat rectangular and in collum scarcely elongated and sinuous walled, with oblong stomata about .040 mm. long. Spores smooth or nearly so, up to .025 mm. (Plate 17.)

Dawson, on damp earth. In good fruit Aug. 28, 1898. This plant is undoubtedly close to *pendulum* differing in the short pointed leaves, more distinctly bordered and in the long cilia, some of which are finely appendiculate (585).

M. Philibert left me in doubt as to just what he considered this plant and I have finally ventured to describe it as a distinct species rather than a variety of *pendulum*.

Bryum conditum R. S. Williams, sp. nov.

Dioicous. Male plants discoid. Tufts up to 3.5 cm. high. Stems and branches more or less radiculose. Outer perichaetial leaves oblong-lanceolate, with a gradually narrowed base, up to 4.5 mm. long. Upper stem leaves a little shorter with broader base, all entire, with costa excurrent for a length of 3 or 4 cells and a brown revolute border of thick-walled cells in double layer, confluent with the costa. Lower stem leaves much smaller with costa vanishing. Inner perichaetial leaves very broad, the width very often equal to ½, or more, of the length and costa percurrent. Median leaf-cells mostly hexagonal, 2 to 4 times longer than wide, up to .070 mm. long. Cell walls rather thick, scarcely pitted or sometimes distinctly so both above and below. Capsule with lid up to 5.5 mm. long. Sporangium not contracted below mouth, mostly somewhat gradually narrowed to collum and about equalling it in length. Lid low-convex, not mamillate. Annulus of 3 or 4 rows of cells. Exostome pale golden-yellow below with dorsal plates near base 3 to 4 times wider than high and 26 to 28 lamellae on ventral side not joined by cross walls. Endostome free, with basal membrane extending ½ up, segments broadly pointed with 8 to 10 narrow perforations, well developed celia broad, solitary, 2 or 3 rows of cells wide, with apex sometimes slightly split or shorter and imperfect. About three rows of transversely elongated cells about mouth of capsule, the cells toward middle becoming rectangular (3 or 4 to 1) and near base short and irregular with oblong stomata about .040 mm. long. Spores smooth, up to .024 mm. (Plate 18.)

On rocky hillside between Cañon City and Sheep Camp, on Dyea Creek, March 28, 1898. This plant comes nearest *uliginosum*, I believe, but differs in the more pointed leaf with more distinct and revolute border, pitted leaf-cells, blunt lid, more developed inner peristome and dioicous inflorescence (578).

This plant was wholly unnamed by M. Philibert, and I should have been greatly pleased to have given his name to the species, but it does not seem to be available in this connection.

Bryum submuticum Philibert, sp. nov.

Dioicous. Male flowers bud-like with leaves ovate and more or less spreading but not reflexed near middle, abruptly much smaller on stem below Plants growing in extensive mats 2 or 3 cm. thick, stems scarcely branched, felted together with a dense mass of radicles below. Outer perichaetial leaves 2½ mm. long, ovate, somewhat acutely pointed with costa percurrent or excurrent the length of 1 or 2 short cells, upper stem leaves a little shorter and costa vanishing just below apex, all entire or nearly so with a distinct revolute border of about 3 rows of long narrow cells near middle, towards apex the margins flat and cells not much elongated. Inner perichaetial leaves ovate-lanceolate with costa vanishing just below apex. Median leaf-cells about .035 mm. long and ½ as broad, lower cells short rectangular (about 1–1½ or 2). Cell walls all somewhat thickened but not pitted. Capsule with lid up to 2¼ mm. long, slightly narrowed under the mouth, the sporangium gradually narrowed to a shorter collum. Exostome pale yellow below. Plates of teeth narrow (about 1–3) near base, lamella from 25–30. Basal membrane of endostome extending ½ up, the segments broadly perforated and separated by mostly 3 appendiculate cilia. Two or 3 rows of transversely elongated cells about mouth of capsule, the cells near middle broad, often scarcely elongated with somewhat sinuous walls, at base very irregular and sinuous walled. Oblong stomata about .035 mm. long. Smooth spores up to .014 mm. Annulus of 4 rows of cells. (Plate 19).

This species is quite near the preceding variety but still smaller and more slender. The leaves are broader, shorter pointed, more entire, and costa more frequently vanishing just below point (584).

In the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club for April, 1900, pp. 202-211, Mr. Stephen Conrad Stuntz publishes a Revision of the North American Genus Eleutera Beauv., which is the name he gives to our old friend *Neckera.* He adds no new species to our list (for which we thank him) and reduces *N. oligocarpa* to a variety of *pennata.* With this reduction almost any one will agree who has ever had the opportunity to carefully compare the two. Mr. Stuntz changes the specific name of two species, *complanata,* 1763, to *ornithopodioides* (Scop.), 1760, and *undulata* to *Jamaicensis* (Emel.), 1791. As Hedwig's *undulata* dates from 1792 and has been in general use for 108 years we hope that these 108 years of use will ultimately outweight the single year of priority.

Two varieties described since the publication of the L. & C. Manual are included, *Neckera Menziesii limnobioides* R. & C. and **N. pennata pterantha (C. M. & Kindb.)**. Descriptions of both these varieties are printed in Barnes and Heald's Keys. *N. Menziesii amblyclada* Kindb. and *N. Douglasii Macounii* Kindb. are both reduced to their species.

"No North American specimens of *E. Fontinaloides* (*N. pumila*) have been seen and it is likely that Bruch and Schimper were wrong in crediting it to North America. *N. Ludoviciæ* and *N. cymbifolia* are referable to *Pilotrichum,* as is probably *N. Floridana* also, although all the specimens examined bearing this name in herbaria are really *E. disticha.*"

The work of revision appears to have been well and carefully done and will be welcomed by every working Bryologist for its descriptions and notes on distribution, which are much superior to any previously accessible.

A. J. G.

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1. ATRICHUM LESCURII James.

Mr. E. S. Salmon, in No. 15 of Bryological Notes (Journal of Botany, October, 1901), shows that this species referred by Mitten to Oligotrichum, made by Kindberg the type of his new genus Bartramiopsis (Rev. Bry. 1894) and referred by Hagen and Jensen to their new genus Philocrya (Meddel. am Groenland, XV., 1898), belongs certainly to R. Brown's older genus Lyellia, coming close to *Lyellia crispa* R. Br. Its right name becomes therefore *Lyellia Lescurii* (James) E. S. Salmon, both Bartramiopsis and Philocrya being merged in Lyellia.

2. HYPNUM LENTUM Mitt.

In No. 24 of his Bryological Notes (Journal of Botany, January, 1902), having seen Mr. Mitten's material, Mr. Salmon shows that this is identical with *Scleropodium caespitosum* (Wils.) and so must become a synonym of it, a condition which Dr. Grout surmised in his Revision of North American species of Scleropodium (1899). Mr. H. N. Dixon adds his weight of conservative judgment to Mr. Salmon's in recognizing not even varietal rank for *H. lentum.*

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.